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THE TABLET.

No. LXXXII.

"The importance of female education is evident from the influence that women have over the manners of civilized society."

IT may perhaps gratify the reader to be informed that the following Eſſay is ſuppoſed to be the production of a female pen. The editor received it without a ſignature, or any remarks that lead him to conjecture who is the author. As the hand writing appears to be that of a woman, and as the ſentiments are ſprightly and delicate, he imagines it is a favor from a fair correſpondent.

For the TABLET.

"THE defects and failings in the conduct of mankind, both with regard to themſelves and others, are ſo numerous, and conceal ed in ſuch a manner, by affectation, and a ſpecious appearance of virtue, that it is difficult to repreſent, or even to diſcover them all in their true light. There are many inſtances of miſ-conduct in people, the bad effects of which are too flagrant to eſcape the notice of the moſt careleſs and inattentive; yet there are errors little attended to by mankind, or at leaſt, are ſo far diſregarded, as to be cenſured by few. Among inſtances of this kind, the neglect of female education may perhaps be juſtly ranked, a fault, which tho common is by no means to be juſtified. This neglect ariſes not ſo much from a want of inclination, or genius in this ſex, as from the negligence of thoſe who have the care of their inſtruction; who may be ſo far biaſſed by a wrong judgment, and the common conſent of mankind, as to imagine that learning is unneceſſary, or at moſt, of little importance for thoſe, whoſe buſineſs is wholly domeſtic, and extends no farther than the narrow limits of a ſingle family. But we ſhould not, in matters, in which the happineſs of any of our fellow creatures is concerned, ſuffer the ſuggeſtions of fancy, or the caprice of cuſtom to gain the aſcendant over us, and have the greateſt ſhare in the regulation of our conduct. Thoſe who ſuffer themſelves to be guided by cuſtom, muſt be guilty of the moſt criminal indifference; and to imagine that education is not neceſſary for females, diſcovers the moſt careleſs inattention to the advantages of it, and betrays an imbecility of mind unworthy the character and genius of enlightened Americans If we conſider a family as reſembling a kingdom, over which the miſtreſs preſides as Queen, the neceſſity and advantages of education will appear conſpicuous to every perſon; for the affairs of this little ſtate, tho not equally great and intereſting with thoſe of kingdoms, in themſelves are of the utmoſt importance, and on their wiſe regulation depends the intereſt and happineſs of that ſociety.

Tho ignorance is very unhappy for parents, and unfavorable to the intereſt of ſociety, yet its worſt effects are ſeen in that chain of calamities it entails upon poſterity to whom it is handed down by their parents as an hereditary right. But a good education removes that cloud of darkneſs which ignorance impoſes upon the underſtanding, impreſſes the mind with virtuous principles, which contribute greatly to the intereſt of their children as well as their own perſonal happineſs. It encreaſes and adorns natural accompliſhments, and furniſhes every qualification by which either ſex ennoble and diſtinguiſh themſelves. It is remarkable, that in the hiſtory of ſo many illuſtrious perſons in all ages of the world, who have been famous for their learning and writings. little mention is made of the female ſex. This general ſilence of hiſtory concerning them muſt be attributed, in a great meaſure, to the univerſal neglect of their inſtruction, which deprives them of thoſe means, by which ſo many of the other ſex have immortalized their names. But we ſtill find a few of this ſex, who have made great proficiency in knowledge, and diſtinguiſhed themſelves by their excellent writings, both in proſe and verſe: Theſe rare inſtances of female greatneſs exhibit to the world an inconteſtible evidence of the advantages of education, and prove the criminal inattention of thoſe, who countenance the neglect of it. In the younger part of life, inſtruction is very neceſſary for this ſex, as it tends to promote their own ſecurity and happineſs. At a time of life, when their paſſions are ſo ſtrong, and their minds ſo roving and unſettled, ignorance is very unhappy for them, and affords the ſycophant a very favorable opportunity to practiſe his artifices, and with the greater facility to flatter and decoy them into vices, which veil their good qualities, ſully their reputation and render them rather the objects of contempt than delight. The temptations and allurements to vice are ſo numerous, and ariſe from ſo many different objects, that to diſcover and reſiſt them require an uncommon degree of circumſpection and ſelf-denial in any perſon; but more eſpecially in this ſex, who, beſides the vices that mankind in general are expoſed to from their inclinations, are rendered a more eaſy prey to enticements by their own natural fickleneſs and inconſtancy. But education in ſome meaſure ſupplies what nature has left deficient. It raiſes them ſuperior to the natural credulity of their ſex, defends them againſt the artful inſinuations of pretended friends, as well as the more open attempts of their enemies, to violate their innocence and depreciate their character. This noble accompliſhment teaches them in what true excellence conſiſts, and how little ſhe is to be eſteemed by the ſenſible part of mankind, whoſe higheſt ambition is employed in gaining admirers by the gaudy appendages of dreſs. It furniſhes them likewiſe with all thoſe excellent qualities which adorn and embelliſh the mind, adds ſplendor to outward ornaments, and new graces to that decent, agreeable behavior, which is the leading characteriſtic of female perfection.

FROM THE NORFOLK CHRONICLE.

THE OLD YEAR.

Truditur dies die,
Novæque pergunt interire Lunæ.—HOR.

SHOOK by the ſtorms, chas'd by the hail and ſnow,
The pale old year, with fainting ſteps and ſlow
Shrinks from the wil , unpitying blaſts that bear,
Its ſcatter'd honors, through the bluſt'ring air.
Its Autumn Leaves are ſhed, dead are its Chriſtmas Fires,
But ere the Sage, with tardy ſteps retires,
To ſleep with other years and ruſt with age,
He writes this ANNAL, on time's ſacred page.

" I've ſeen dread war, with haſty, ſlaughtering ſtride,
" Step from the Danube, to the Wolga's tide,
" Tread o'er the Hungarian lands, or in Potemkin's form,
" Mount the high wall and drive the fiery ſtorm.
" I've ſeen great GEORGE, in Lear's mad diſguiſe,
" With ſcepter'd phrenzy dare the threat'ning ſkies,
" Whilſt angel PITT, with temp'ring ſkill has known,
" To quell the Prince, and guard his Monarch's throne.
" From GEORGE's brain, the madd'ning fury haſtes,
" Its black wings bruſh the REGENT, as they paſs,
" ALBION's white cliff, for GALLIA's coaſt ſhe leaves,
" And turns to madmen a whole land of ſlaves.
" Poor LEWIS dozing in the Chair of State,
" Finds when the Sov'reign nods, the people wake.
" See from his hand, the ſacred ſceptre fall,
" And madneſs univerſal, rage o'er all!
" Empire's fleet courſers, run without a guide,
" Looſe on their necks, the purple trappings ſlide:
" The light CAR whirls along with crazy bound,
" Its ſcatter'd fragments glitter on the ground;
" CONFUSION goads the ſtarting ſteeds along,
" Old *Anarch* glares abroad, and frights the trembling throng.
" But let not this our admiration move;
" ORDER, firſt born of Heaven! Child of its Love!
" Was abſent—Her white, her peaceful wing was ſpread
" (Wing, where each plume, with gentleſt grace was laid)
" The ſun her guide, ſhe ey'd his evening ray,
" And far to *Weſtern* climes ſhe wing'd her way.
" ORDER alighting on COLUMBIA's land,
" With ſteady look and all ſubduing hand,
" Looſens the many checks and chains that bound
" The wheels of empire, ruſting to the ground.
" Winds through each maze, arranges, clears, defines,
" All forms new models, through each gloom ſhe ſhines;
" On her fair forehead beams the FEDERAL STAR,
" Its bright'ning glories, lighten from afar;
" She points its rays at GEORGE's honor'd head;
" The robe of power, ſhe o'er his ſhoulders ſpread:
" His ſtrong right hand, the ſword of juſtice wields,
" His left, Columbia's proſtrate credit ſhields:
" Protected thus, credit and honor riſe,
" Raiſe their fall'n heads and greet the clearer ſkies.
" With joyous ſtep theſe brothers trip along,
" Their fav'ring preſence chears the labourer's ſong.
" PLENTY comes dancing on the flying wind,
" And purſe proud WEALTH moves puffing on behind;
" Theſe nerve the ſinews of ſupreme command,
" And as their footſteps preſs the happy land,
" The war-burnt towns, with loftier ſpires aſcend,
" With richer fruits, the ſpreadieg branches bend:
" More copious harveſts deck my ſmiling year,
" And wild with mirth, my Chriſtmas Sons appear.
" JOY ſeiz'd the FEDERAL TRUMP, and blew ſo ſtrong
" The white top'd hills, with the wild muſic rung;
" The Weſtern Waters heard the wakening peal,
" COLUMBIA's woods bow to the joyous gale;
" O'er the rough Lakes, th'inſpiring Echo flies,
" And the gay notes, have warm'd their wintry ſkies."

Let others then, ungrateful as they are,
Pay all their homage to the new born Year,
My patriot verſe, whene'er that eaſe and wine
Inſpire the ſong, ſhall chant old Eighty-Nine.

A YANKEE.

NORFOLK, December 31, 1789.

FREE SCHOOLS.

THE number of Free Schools in Maſſachuſetts is ſaid to be more than 1000—In Connecticut there are 500. Theſe inſtitutions are the beſt calculated

" To civilize the rude, unpoliſhed world,
" To lay it under the reſtraint of Laws—
" And make man mild and ſociable to man."—

And their beneficial effects are known and celebrated throughout the world. That eſtabliſhments of this kind may continue to increaſe, muſt be the wiſh of every friend to freedom.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

PERCEIVING that the Eſſays I have ſent you under the ſignature of the letter H, *have been well received here, and alſo re-publiſhed (tho without any acknowledgment to you for them) by ſome of the Southern Printers, I am encouraged to ſend you another production of the ſame pen. It is entitled* A REVERIE, *and will afford pleaſure to all thoſe of your readers, who are not inſenſible to the charms of genius—equally diſtinguiſhed by a refinement of taſte, and brilliancy of imagination.* M.

A REVERIE.

UPON reading ſome paſſages in the fourth book of Virgil, in which he paints the diſtreſs of Dido, upon her being deſerted by Æneas, I could not help revolving in my mind with a good deal of uneaſineſs, the miſeries of Love. My reflections threw me into a Reverie, which preſented to my mind an imaginary train of circumſtances, which I ſhall now relate, hoping they may tend to cheriſh that *virtuous ſenſibility* which is the ornament of our nature. My fancy naturally carried me into the times of heatheniſh ſuperſtition, which I hope will be my apology for mentioning Gods and Goddeſſes. I imagined that the power of love had occaſioned great diſcontent, and that the different orders of men had entered into an agreement to petition Jupiter for her removal.

I thought, that at the head of theſe complainants, ſtood the *men of learning* and *ſcience*; they lamented with vehemence the inroads of love, and that it often betrayed them from the paths of knowledge, into perplexity and intrigue. They alledged, that it extinguiſhed in the boſom of the young, all thirſt after laudable improvement, and planted in its ſtead, frivolous and tormenting deſires. That the purſuit of truth called for a tranquil and ſerene ſtate of mind, whilſt love was conſtantly attended with tumult and alarms. Whatever turn ſhe takes, ſay they, ſhe will ever be an enemy to labor: her ſmiles are too gay, and her diſappointments too melancholy for any ſerious application. They were grieved to ſee that ſo trifling a paſſion ſhould occupy ſo much time and attention, and that man who was formed to contemplate the Heavens and the Earth, ſhould ſpend half his life in gaining the good graces of the weaker and more inconſiderable part of his ſpecies. I thought I perceived that this turn for love and gallantry gave particular offence to the whole tribe of *Aſtronomers* and *profound Philoſophers*. They ſaw with indignation that many of our youth are more anxious to explain a look, than to ſolve a problem, and that they would often be playing with a fan, when they ſhould be handling a quadrant. It infatuates every one, ſaid they, who is ſo unhappy as to be touched with it. He is often more attentive to every change of countenance in a celebrated beauty, than to the phaſes of the moon, and is more anxious to be acquainted with all her manœuvres, than with the motion of the whole planetary ſyſtem. One in particular affirmed upon his knowledge, that he had been acquainted with ſtudents in *Anatomy*, who looked with more curioſity into the countenance of a young beauty, than upon the diſſection of a bullock's eye. Some who pretend to ſee much farther than the vulgar, conſidered every thing relative to love, as capricious and viſionary. Since we are all formed of the ſame materials, it ſeemed to them very unreaſonable, that a little difference of form and colour ſhould raiſe ſuch violent emotions. Beauty, they ſaid, was but a ſuperficial covering, and every thing at the bottom was alike. Upon this principle they looked upon it as the height of philoſophy to view with indifference what has always given mankind the greateſt pleaſure. This humour they carried ſo far, that they lamented they could not ſtrip nature herſelf of her deluſions as they termed them, by taking off thoſe agreeable colourings of light and ſhade, which lie upon the objects that ſurround us, and give them all their richneſs and beauty. They would have been glad to have turned the creation into a colourleſs and dreary waſte, that they might have wandered up and down and taken a cloſer ſurvey of it.

The next claſs of petitioners I obſerved, were the *men of buſineſs*; they ſet out with remarking, that they did not join in the complaints that were made againſt love upon their own account; for tho they had been weak enough in the younger part of their lives, to fall under its influence, it was many years ſince they had felt the ſlighteſt impreſſion of it. They had in view the welfare of their children, and this being neither more or leſs than their affluence, they were led to conſider love chiefly in the light of an expenſive paſſion. Its little tenderneſſes and endearments appeared to them inexpreſſibly ridiculous, and they

wondered how any body could be fooliſh enough to ſpend hours in tattling to a woman without thinking to gain a farthing by it. They gave a long liſt of young men who had been frugal and induſtrious, till they were enticed by love to prefer pleaſure to profit. They declared, that when we take an account of balls and treats, and trinkets of various kinds, with the loſs of time inſeparably attendant upon them, it was at the peril of a fortune to attempt the heart of a beloved object. I was a good deal amuſed with the manner in which they treated of love; they conſidered it as they would any other commodity, ſetting a price upon every part of it. They reckoned a ſigh at a ſhilling, and if it chanced to be obſerved by the perſon for whom it was intended, it was well if half a guinea cleared the expence of it. A ſide glance was reckoned at half as much as a full view; they proportioned out all the parts of a beautiful perſon, and made a valuation of each of them—the ſame ſcale was applied to their very attitudes; for the ſight of a beautiful woman dancing, was accounted an enormous expence, and if ſhe chanced to ſmile with any degree of complacency on any one, it was well if he was not ruined; under theſe impreſſions they conſidered love as a certain forerunner of poverty.

There was one complaint raiſed againſt this paſſion, which I thought had ſomething in it more plauſible, than any I have yet mentioned; it turned upon the eaſe with which it makes its approaches upon us, and the impoſſibility of guarding againſt its firſt advances. We have been able, ſay they, by art, to manage the elements ſo as in general to prevent any dangerous overflowings of them. We brave the ſtorm in ſhips, and dive into the ſea in bells, but the ingenuity of man has hit upon no contrivance to ſave us from the influence of love. Could we call it in to amuſe a leiſure hour, or to relieve the languor of a few tedious moments, and then diſmiſs it again, it might be eſteemed a bleſſing, in a life ſo barren of enjoyment. But it is an influence that is ſhed all around us, and pours itſelf upon us from every corner. It often lies hid betwixt the keys of an harpſicord, and is ſhaken out with a few touches of the finger. It flounces in an apron and is trailed along in a petticoat. No circumſtance can preſerve us from it, for it will often ſteal upon us when we are the leaſt upon our guard. It hides itſelf in a look, and waves in ringlets of the hair. It will enter by an eye, an ear, a hand or foot.—A glance and gaze are ſometimes equally fatal.

I was next preſented with a ſcene which I thought as intereſting and ſolemn as can enter the imagination of man. This was no other than a view of the whole train of diſappointed lovers. At the ſight of them my heart inſenſibly melted into the moſt tender compaſſion. There was an extreme dejection mingled with a piercing wildneſs in their looks, that was very affecting. Chearfulneſs and ſerenity, I could eaſily percieve they had been long ſtrangers to. Their countenances were overſpread with a gloom, which appeared to be of long ſtanding, and to be collected there, from dark and diſmal imaginations. There was at the ſame time, all that kind of animation in their features, which betokens troubled thoughts. Their air and manner was altogether ſingular, and ſuch as marks a ſpirit at once eager and irreſolute. Their ſtep was irregular, and they ever and anon ſtarted and looked around them, as tho they were alarmed by ſome ſecret terror. I was ſomewhat ſurpriſed in looking through the whole aſſembly, not to ſee any one that wept. When they had arrived at the place where they had determined to preſent their united petitions, I was particularly attentive to obſerve every thing that paſſed. Tho I liſtened I could not learn any thing diſtinctly. After an interval of profound ſilence, a murmur only of broken ſighs and piercing exclamations, was heard through the aſſembly. I ſhould have mentioned that ſome of them fell off before they had got to the place of rendezvous. They halted for ſome time, and continued in a melancholy ſuſpence, whether they ſhould turn back or go forward. They knew not which to prefer; the tranquility of indifference or the tender diſtreſſes of love; at length they inclined to the latter, not having reſolution even to wiſh for the extinction of a paſſion which mingled itſelf with the very elements of their exiſtence. Why, ſaid they, ſhould we baniſh from our minds, the image of all that is pleaſing and delightful, and which if we ſhould once forget, there would be nothing left in the world worth remembering? The agitation and anxiety felt upon this occaſion could I lay it fully open to the reader, would form a more intereſting picture than the deliberations of Cæſar whether he ſhould paſs the Rubicon.

I imagined there were ſeveral other diſtinct bodies of men who complained to the heavenly powers of the tyranny of love, but the particulars having in a great meaſure faded from my memory, the reader muſt excuſe my paſſing them over in ſilence. I muſt not however forget to obſerve that the number and unanimity of thoſe who preſented their petitions upon this occaſion, were ſuch, that they might fairly be conſidered as repreſenting the ſentiments of far *the greateſt part of mankind.* *(To be concluded in our next.)*

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 20, 1790.

ON motion of Mr. Sturges, the petition of Jeremiah Ryan was referred to the ſecretary at War.

A petition from Cornelius Hoffman, in behalf of ſundry inhabitants of Weſt Cheſter county, State of New-York, praying compenſation for property taken by the American army, was read, and laid on the table.

Mr. Wadſworth moved that ſundry petitions from invalid officers and ſoldiers which were read yeſterday and laid on the table, ſhould be refered to the Secretary at War—which motion was adopted.

The report of the committee on the petition of Hannibal William Dobbyn, was taken up.

Mr. Scot, one of the committee on this petition informed the Houſe, that on enquiry of the gentleman petitioning, it appeared that he was ſolicitous to purchaſe a larger tract of land than is at preſent convenient to him to pay for: He propoſes to pay one third of the money down.—Mr. Scot therefore moved that the following addition be made to the report, That one third be paid down, one third at the end of ſeven years, and the other third at the end of twelve years, with intereſt at ſix per cent. on the two thirds unpaid, from the time of cloſing the contract.

The immediate adoption of this motion was objected to by Mr. Smith, (S. C.) as the terms of naturalization and citizenſhip are not yet determined on, and aliens cannot hold real property but as truſtees, and it may be doubted how far natives of foreign countries may be able to comply with ſuch laws as may be enacted—at leaſt it will be prudent not to precipitate the buſineſs, but to wait till the plan of uniform naturalization is reported. He therefore propoſed, that the conſideration of the report ſhould be poſtponed.

It was obſerved, in anſwer to theſe objections, that it is of importance that the propoſals of foreigners for the purchaſe of the unappropriated lands, ſhould be attended to with promptitude—that they ſhould meet with as little difficulty as poſſible, eſpecially in the firſt applications, leſt they ſhould be diſcouraged: With reſpect to the terms of naturalization, the difficulty might be eaſily ſurmounted by ſelling the lands upon condition of a compliance with the laws of the United States in that caſe.

Mr. Boudinot objected to the motion for an addition to the report: He obſerved, that deſultory, partial ſales of the Weſtern Territory, would be attended with great loſs to the United States: He preferred the adoption of a ſyſtem for the ſale of thoſe lands, previous to any partial ſale: There have been large ſales made—there are exiſting contracts, which are not compleated: It therefore appears that the Houſe cannot proceed underſtandingly in the buſineſs, with the information on the ſubject now in their poſſeſſion: If proper methods are adopted, the unappropriated lands may be rendered a ſource of wealth to the Union. Under proper regulations, (ſaid he,) I ſhould be fully in ſentiment with gentlemen who are in favor of the motion; but at preſent I ſhould prefer a ſuſpenſion of the buſineſs—and therefore would move that the report of the committee be referred to the Secretary of the Treaſury.

The motion, with the following addition, was ſeconded by Mr. Sedgwick, viz. To report a uniform ſyſtem for the ſale of the Weſtern Territory of the United States.

Mr. Sherman, in favor of the motion, obſerved, that the Weſtern Territory, if properly diſpoſed of, would prove of very great importance to the United States—but if ſold indiſcriminately to adventurers and ſpeculators, the United States might get an acceſſion of inhabitants whoſe principles may be oppoſed to our republi an government, and we ſhall never realize the value of the lands, or thoſe advantages which are expected to be derived from that ſource: He then pointed out the neceſſity of adopting a previous ſyſtem, of dividing the Territory into townſhips, counties and ſtates—and of making proper reſervations for public uſes, and ſelling in ſuch lots as would tend to enhance the value of the reſidue.

Some gentlemen objected to the motion in this form: It was propoſed that the report ſhould lay on the table—and that the Secretary ſhould be directed to prepare a uniform ſyſtem for the ſale of the Weſtern Territory of the United States.

It was ſaid, that the motion as it now ſtood, if adopted, would diſpoſe of the report of the committee in ſuch manner, as appeared to preclude the petition, on which the report is founded.

Mr. Baldwin ſaid, That in his opinion the Houſe of Repreſentatives is not a proper body to arrange this buſineſs. The executive officers of government, in whoſe poſſeſſion are the documents of information, are the moſt competent to form the neceſſary ſyſtems: Nor is this a novel mode of doing buſineſs of this nature: It is conſonant to the practice of Congreſs under the late Confederation: He then read ſeveral reſolves from their journals, by which the late Board of Treaſury were empowered to contract with purchaſers—and in caſes where credit was given, the purchaſer received a certificate of his being entitled to the lands—but not a deed: In reſpect to credit, it had been cuſtomary, and one reſolve ſpecified ſeven different payments in a purchaſe. He was therefore in favor of refering the buſineſs to the Secretary of the Treaſury, that he might report a uniform ſyſtem for the ſale of thoſe lands; but to refer the report of a committee of the Houſe to any executive officer, appeared to him informal.

The motion for refering the report to the Secretary being put, was negatived.

It was then moved that the report ſhould lie on the table, and the Secretary be directed to report a plan as above.

This motion, Mr. White obſerved, muſt be conſidered as a negative to the application now before the houſe—and would prove a diſcouragement to future applicants, and prevent emigrations to this country: In reſpect to which, ſaid he, I do not entertain any apprehenſions of danger from the principles of thoſe who may wiſh to ſettle among us. The preſent application, if attended to, may be productive of others, as it will of very great advantage to the United States, and need not preclude the adoption of a uniform ſyſtem, by which in future, applications to Congreſs will be rendered unneceſſary.

Mr. Sedgwick ſaid, that whatever might have been his own private opinion, he ſhould now, from experience, be for ſhutting the door againſt all particular applications. It will be impoſſible to attend to the numerous inſtances that may be expected to follow, if the petitions of individuals are to employ the time of the legiſlature. There can not any great inconveniencies reſult from a little delay. He was therefore for digeſting a regular ſyſtem, and not for determining in any particular caſe until that was done.

A diviſion of the motion was called for, and the queſtion, Shall the report lie on the table? was determined in the affirmative.

The ſecond part of the motion for refering the ſubject of a uniform plan to the Secretary of the Treaſury being put, was adopted.

The report of the Secretary of the Department of War, on the petition of Charles Marckly, was read a ſecond time, and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Sherman moved that a ſtate of facts reſpecting the Weſtern Territory, as reported by a Committee to this Houſe the laſt ſeſſion, be refered to the Secretary of the Treaſury for his information.

Mr. Wadſworth of the committee on that part of the Preſident's Speech reſpecting the South-Weſtern Frontiers, and Indian Affairs, informed the Houſe that the committee is ready to report. This report, relating to buſineſs of a confidential nature, the doors of the gallery were ſhut. After a ſhort interval the galleries were again opened.

A meſſage was received from the Senate, informing the Houſe, that they had appointed Mr. Maclay, Mr. Ellſworth, and Mr. Henry, to confer with a committee of the Houſe, upon the queſtion whether or not the unfiniſhed buſineſs of the laſt ſeſſion ſhall be taken up in the preſent, in the ſame manner as if no adjournment had taken place.

A concurrence with the Senate and the appointment of a committee on the part of the Houſe was moved: This motion was objected to, and the recent inſtance of the appointment of a committee, *de novo*, on a buſineſs which was left unfiniſhed the laſt ſeſſion, was urged as declaring the ſenſe of the houſe reſpecting the unfiniſhed buſineſs—the ſenſe of the houſe being thus declared, there is no propriety in appointing a committee of conference, when there does not appear to be any ſubject of diſagreement; on the contrary it rather is probable, that there is a majority of the Senate in favor of the practice which the Houſe has adopted.

In ſupport of the motion it was ſaid, that the appointing of a committee of conference did not neceſſarily infer the exiſtence of any ſubject of diſagreement: That except the two Houſes ſhould act jointly and upon ſimilar rules, it is difficult to conceive how the public buſineſs could proceed. Several inſtances were cited of the embarraſſments which would ariſe from one Houſe' taking up the unfiniſhed buſineſs in the State it was left, and the other originating the ſame buſineſs *de novo*.

The motion was adopted, and a committee of five members appointed, viz. Mr. Sherman, Mr. Thatcher, Mr. Hartley, Mr. White, and Mr. Jackſon.

Mr. Lee then moved, that the committee be inſtructed by the Houſe to inform the committee of the Senate, that this Houſe had already decided in favor of taking up the unfiniſhed buſineſs of the laſt ſeſſion *de novo*.

Mr. White obſerved, that inſtructions would be unneceſſary, as the Senate muſt have known already of this deciſion.

Mr. Livermore was againſt inſtructing the committee: We are not informed that the Senate have inſtructed their committee, ſaid he: If the committees are reſtricted, perhaps they will not meet upon equal ground. The buſineſs of committees is to inveſtigate, and therefore they ſhould not be reſtricted.——The Houſe adjourned, without a deciſion on Mr. Lee's motion.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 21.

Mr. Fitzſimons, Mr. Sylveſter, and Mr. Leonard took their ſeats this day.

Mr. Thatcher introduced the petition of Lemuel Miller an officer in the late army—praying an allowance of commutation for reaſons aſſigned.—Read and laid on the table.

The petition of David Sturges, preſented the laſt ſeſſion, was read and referred to the Secretary at War.

A meſſage from the Preſident of the United States was received by the Secretary of the Department of War, accompanied by a plan prepared by the Secretary for the arrangement of the militia of the United States.

UNITED STATES, JANUARY 21, 1790.

Gentlemen of the Senate,
and Houſe of Repreſentatives,

THE Secretary of the Department of War, has ſubmitted to me certain principles to ſerve as a plan for the general arrangement of the militia of the United States.

Conceiving the ſubject to be of the higheſt importance to the welfare of our country, and liable to be placed in various points of view, I have directed him to lay the plan before Congreſs for their information, in order that they may make ſuch uſe thereof as they may judge proper.

G. WASHINGTON.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY AT WAR.

WAR-OFFICE, JANUARY 18, 1790.

SIR,

HAVING ſubmitted to your conſideration a plan for the arrangement of the militia of the United States, which I have preſented to the late Congreſs, and you having approved the general principles thereof, with certain exceptions, I now reſpectfully lay the ſame before you, modified according to the alterations you were pleaſed to ſuggeſt.

It has been my anxious deſire to deviſe a national ſyſtem of defence, adequate to the probable exigencies of the United States, whether ariſing from internal or external cauſes; and at the ſame time to erect a ſtandard of republican magnanimity, independent of and ſuperior to the powerful influences of wealth.

The convulſive events, generated by the inordinate purſuit of riches or ambition, require that the government ſhould poſſeſs a ſtrong corrective arm.

The idea is therefore ſubmitted, whether an efficient military branch of the government can be invented, with ſafety to the great principles of liberty, unleſs the ſame ſhall be formed of the people themſelves, and ſupported by their habits and manners. I have the honor to be, Sir, with the moſt perfect reſpect, your obedient ſervant,

H. KNOX, *Secretary for the War Department.*

The Preſident of the United States.

The Plan was then read.

Mr. Lawrance moved that the petition of the inhabitance of Weſtcheſter, read yeſterday ſhould be referred to the Secretary of the Treaſury.

Mr. Jackſon objected to a partial reference of a buſineſs of this kind to the Secretary of the Treaſury—he ſhould make no objection to refering the whole ſubject of loſſes of a ſimilar nature, in the ſeveral States to that department, on the principal of doing equal juſtice to all. The motion for referring it to the Secretary was adopted.

On motion, the report of the Secretary of the Department of War was referred to a committee of the whole Houſe on the ſtate of the Union.

Voted, that 300 copies of this report be printed.

Mr. Sedgwick of the committee appointed to bring in a bill to make proviſion for perſons employed in the intercourſe between the United States and foreign nations, introduced a report which was read the firſt time.

Mr. Wadſworth moved for the order of the day, which was, that the Houſe ſhould reſolve itſelf into a committee of the whole on the report of the committee on the ſtate of the ſouth-weſtern fronties, and Indian Affairs, which motion being adopted, the galleries were ſhut, and not opened again during the day.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 22.

From the journal of yeſterday's proceedings it appeared, that the report of the committee on that part of the Preſident's Speech reſpecting the ſouth-weſtern frontiers, and Indian Affairs, was diſcuſſed in a committee of the whole Houſe, who accepted the ſame without any amendments. The Chairman reported the determination of the committee to the Houſe, but an adjournment be-in called for, the buſineſs was not compleated yeſterday.

The Secretary of the Treaſury, agreeable to notice given in his report on Thurſday of laſt week, laid before the Houſe this day, a report reſpecting the poſt-office, received from the Poſt-Maſter-General, which being read, was referred to a ſelect committee conſiſting of Mr. Fitzſimons, Mr. Gerry, Mr. Sinnickſon, Mr. Parker and Mr. Stone.

Mr Sherman of the committee of conference on the part of the Houſe, brought in a report, which is in ſubſtance as follows—That the committee of the Houſe and Senate have agreed that the unfiniſhed buſineſs of the laſt ſeſſion, which has paſſed from one Houſe to the other, ſhall be conſidered as if it had not been acted upon. This report was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Thatcher, the petition of Lemuel Miller was read the ſecond time.

The bill for making proviſion for perſons employed in the intercourſe between the United States, and foreign nations, was read the ſecond time—and made the order of the day for Monday next—then to be taken into conſideration by the committee of the whole Houſe.

The attention of the Houſe was then called to the report on the Indian Buſineſs and ſouth-weſtern frontiers, which occaſioned an order for clearing the galleries.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

TASTE.

Intereſting information for the Admirers and Patrons of the Fine Arts in America, reſpecting

MR. *TRUMBULL'S* HISTORICAL PAINTINGS.

MR TRUMBULL, who lately returned from Europe, propoſes to deſcribe in a ſeries of Paintings, the moſt remarkable Events of the late American Revolution. He has in contemplation the following ſubjects, viz.

I. The Death of Warren at the Battle of Bunker's Hill.

II. The Death of Montgomery in the Attack of Quebec.

III. The Congreſs of 1776 in the Declaration of Independence.

IV. The Surrender of the Heſſians at Trenton.

V. The Death of Mercer at the Battle of Princeton.

VI. The Surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga.

VII. The Treaty with France.

VIII. The Surrender of Lord Cornwallis at York Town.

IX. The Signing the Treaty of Peace.

X. The Evacuation of New-York by the Britiſh in 1783.

XI. The Reſignation of Gen. Waſhington.

XII. The Preſident received by the Ladies of Trenton at the Triumphal Arch.

XIII. The Inauguration of the PRESIDENT.

THE Portraits of the principal Actors in theſe great ſcenes will be preſerved; and Prints will be publiſhed of the whole. The two firſt of theſe Subjects are finiſhed, and the Paintings in the hands of eminent Engravers in Europe. Four others are commenced, ſome of which are half completed. Theſe, with the remainder of the Work, if proſecuted, will require many years of application, and a very conſiderable expence.—It is now to be decided, whether Mr. TRUMBULL will meet with ſuch Patronage in America as will juſtify him in involving himſelf in ſuch conſiderable expences of Time and Money; or whether he will be obliged to relinquiſh a favorite undertaking and return to Europe: Where Subjects of a different nature and more intereſting to the feelings of the People of that Continent, will enſure him employment in a more profitable, though leſs agreeable manner. We underſtand that the Engravings are to be publiſhed in numbers, containing two each: The price will be three Guineas for every Print; and, we are told, a Subſcription for this purpoſe is ſoon to be opened.

PETERSBURG, January 7.

The bill, for cutting a navigable canal from the waters of Paſquotank river to the waters of Elizabeth river, which was under conſideration at the laſt ſeſſion of the general aſſembly of North-Carolina, is poſtponed until their next ſeſſion. They have paſſed an act for the purpoſe of ceding to the United States, certain weſtern lands.

BALTIMORE, January 15.

Extract from "Political State of Europe, for October, 1789.

"The unſettled State of France is ſtill, and in all probability will long continue to be, the grand ſubject of political and moral obſervation. Liberty that had been forced to take ſhelter in the extremities of the earth, returns and raiſes her ſtandard in the very centre of the civilized world, where ſhe will extend her dominion and influence to nations that now lie *under darkneſs and the ſhadow of death.* The throne of Freedom being once eſtabliſhed, the government of France will become ſtronger than it ever was, for any length of time, in the reign of deſpotiſm, and the genius of the people ſtill more ardent and enterpriſing. The chain of authority is ſtrongeſt when it is voluntary. In forced obedience there is a principle of diſcontent and reſiſtence, which only waits for an opportunity of innovation. There is another way in which freedom ſtrengthens the authority of government: By encouraging induſtry it multiplies the public reſources; it affords a fund of credit, and the means of taxation."

NEW-YORK, JANUARY 23.

The patriot, whoſe unwearied mind,
Toils for the good of human kind;
Who on the wings of honor borne,
Looks down on glittering duſt with ſcorn—
When Heav'n intends to ſave the State,
His Counſels turn the ſcales of Fate.

The United States have an extenſive field of contemplation opened before them in the buſineſs of funding the public debts.—Our ſituation in regard to this important ſubject is truly intereſting. Hitherto we have not availed ourſelves of the wiſdom and experience of foreign countries; but adopting ſuch local and independent plans as appeared expedient to the legiſlatures of the ſeveral States, all of which are calculated upon the leading views of the influencing majorities in the State Governments; from the want of uniformity, conſiſtency and ſtrict juſtice, in all, or the moſt of them—in what a wretched predicament do we behold the debts of the individual governments placed! With reſpect to the debts of the United States, there is every apology to be made for *their* ſituation, which can ariſe from the want of every principle of power in the late confederation, neceſſary to eſtabliſh the public credit, and leſſen the burden of the debt, by arrangements calculated to promote theſe important objects. At different periods, ſome partial attempts were made to inſtitute a department with a reſponſible officer at its head, to be veſted with neceſſary powers to carry ſuch meaſures into effect, as the exigences of our affairs required; but it was reſerved to the wiſdom, and enlightened policy of the preſent *competent* Legiſlature of the Union, to compleat the eſtabliſhment of ſuch a department. The public is now favored with the reſult of the indefatigable labors of the miniſter of this department.

As our country in many of its great movements, loſes ſight of thoſe imbecile, inefficient and confuſed tranſactions, which mark the early ſtages of other nations—and nobly ranks in politics, government, and laws, with the oldeſt and wiſeſt; ſo in the great buſineſs of Finance, the beſt models, and the beſt experience of the moſt informed and proſperous countries, appear to have attracted the conſideration of the Secretary of the Treaſury, in the report laid before Congreſs.

The Britiſh finances were involved in confuſion for ſeveral centuries; but from the firſt moment of their adopting a ſyſtem of finance, their affairs aſſumed a different aſpect, and have ever ſince been progreſſing in a line of improvement—contraſted with their ſituation a century ago, their preſent wealth, power and commercial conſequence, are enhanced, ſo as to elude calculation. It is beyond a doubt that no other nation upon the Globe could have ſupported the expence of the late American war; and with that amazing addition to her debt, to the aſtoniſhment of all the world, ſhe now appears to be ſtill riſing in the ſcale of empire and extending her plans of trade, her manufactures and credit. This example, without a parallel in the hiſtory of nations, of the power of a well ſupported credit, may juſtly arreſt the attention of this country; and the miniſter who ſhould not inveſtigate and unfold to the people the principles which in their operation, have produced ſuch wonderful effects, would be guilty of unpardonable remiſſneſs. The Secretary of the Treaſury therefore with freedom and independence, has fairly propoſed ſuch plans as appear to be the reſult of ſuch an inveſtigation.

There may be prejudices exiſting in the minds of ſome perſons againſt almoſt every deviation from ſyſtems to which we have been accuſtomed; but as our experience on thoſe ſyſtems, is directly oppoſed to the general intereſt, and thoſe now propoſed have the teſt of ſucceſs to recommend them, a fair, candid, and impartial examination ſhould certainly precede a judgment on their merits or defects.

Our public debt is now within manageable bounds—*now is the day of ſalvation*—if we are wiſe, we ſhall be wiſe for ourſelves, but if we reject the counſels of wiſdom, and ſtill procraſticate the funding of *all* our debts, upon the principles of ſound policy, which are thoſe of juſtice, "future generations will riſe up, and call us" *curſed.*

The idea of a diſcrimination among the creditors of the United States, involves ſo many perplexities, and inextricable difficulties, that its advocates addreſs all their obſervations upon the ſubject, to the paſſions of their readers—in this they are wiſe: An attempt to form a ſyſtem on any line of juſtice, to effect the object, will inſtantly convince any perſon in his ſenſes, of its total impracticability.—*A.* loaned government 1000 dollars ſpecie in the year 1776, but to prevent its being known that he was a creditor he took out his certificate in the name of *B*; *A* long ſince has paid the debt of nature—*B* now poſſeſſes this certificate, after paſſing through fifty different hands—*B*'s name ſtands recorded in the books of the United States—who can ſay he is not an original creditor, tho he purchaſed the evidence of debt at three ſhillings on the pound?

The Aſſembly of the State of Rhode-Iſland have voted to call a Convention for the purpoſe of adopting the Conſtitution of the United States.

THE OBSERVER.—No. XIV.

[*CONCLUDED.*]

AN import in commerce is an article of goods brought from a foreign country, either by land or water, chiefly by water. An export is an article ſent from our own to a foreign country. Every article of home produce or manufacture may be exported; but is not conſidered as an export unleſs actually ſent abroad. Duties on exports are uſually paid on the ſhipment of the goods.

Now it will be admitted that every article of merchandize brought hither from a foreign country is an import, at the time of entry and delivery; and of courſe, that no State can, without the conſent of Congreſs, lay any tax or duty upon them at the time of importation. But the main queſtion is, whether after the goods are landed, lodged in ware-houſes, and opened for ſale they do not loſe the name of imports. If they do, the States are not prohibited from laying duties upon them at any period, after they have loſt their appellation.

I preſume to aſſert that in the common language of merchants, goods imported never looſe the name of imports. The wholeſale merchant, and the ſmalleſt retailer, would call the goods in their ſtores and ſhops, imports; the imports of the country; the imports from England, Ireland, and the Weſt-Indies. Theſe phraſes are the uſual language of the country. If then the common popular acceptation of a word, uſed and underſtood in all commercial countries, is to decide the point, goods brought from abroad never looſe the name of imports. When ſhould they looſe the name? Is it when they are landed? When they are opened? Or when they are ſold to the retailer? I confeſs I am yet to be informed at what particular period or ſtage of buſineſs this change takes place; or by what name the goods ſhall be called after having loſt the name of imports. Should it be ſaid that Congreſs, having exerciſed their authority over theſe goods and collected a duty upon them at the time of importation, can have no farther right over them; the goods are then within the juriſdiction of the State governments, and ſubject entirely to their laws; this would not operate againſt my argument. For this unlimited power of the States might interfere with the commerce of the United States, over which Congreſs are empowered to exerciſe excluſive authority. Suppoſe a State ſhould lay a duty upon the retailing of dry goods, of 25 or 30 per cent. the higheſt poſſible profit, and ſhould enforce the collection with the moſt rigorous ſeverity, would not ſuch a duty entirely defeat the commerce of that State? Moſt clearly. But would not this interfere with the national commerce, which, by a clauſe of the conſtitution, is placed ſolely under the controul of Congreſs? It certainly would. But ſuppoſe three, five or more of the States ſhould take ſuch a ſtep, would not Congreſs have power to counteract ſuch ruinous meaſures? By the conſtitution they undoubtedly have ſuch power. Now admit the principle, that the States can lay any, the ſmalleſt duty on imports, under the name of an exciſe, by the ſame right they can lay the largeſt duties, amounting to an actual prohibition of the articles: And a conſtitutional power in the States to lay duties on goods imported, under any name whatever, is a power fully competent to ruin the whole commerce of the United States: A power which I am confident, does not exiſt. A right then in each State to lay duties on imported articles, will certainly interfere with our national commerce; but the conſtitution of the United States prohibits every ſuch interference, by giving the power of regulating foreign commerce and the commerce between the States, excluſively to Congreſs. The power then claimed by the States of impoſing duties on imported articles in any ſhape, is directly oppoſed to the letter, a well as to the ſpirit of the conſtitution.

There is another clauſe of the conſtitution, the ſpirit of which ſeems to oppoſe this power in the States; viz. that "which declares that all duties laid by Congreſs ſhall be uniform throughout the United States." The deſign of this clauſe is not merely to prevent Congreſs from laying duties in a partial manner; it has this farther deſign of preventing one State from having ſuperior advantages to its neighbor, and the infinite number of frauds which always grow out of a difference of prices in different parts of the country. But if the States have power to lay duties on articles of import, the evil is not removed; for ſome States purchaſe theſe articles in other States. If Connecticut can lay duties on dry goods, and call them exciſes; New-York can do the ſame; and that State alſo can, as Connecticut has done, define the word retail in the moſt arbitrary manner. The legiſlature may ſay that the ſale of goods of leſs value than thirty, forty or fifty pounds ſhall be deemed a retail ſale. This is aſſuming no more than Connecticut has done. But would not this meaſure lay a duty on goods purchaſed every day by our traders? The merchants in New-York muſt evade the duty, or our traders muſt pay it. Would not this be directly repugnant to the federal conſtitution; one great end of which is to diſarm the States of this power of impoſing duties on their neighbors? I preſume that no man will deny that it would.

In every point of view therefore the exciſe of an individual State is inconſiſtent with the federal conſtitution. It it repugnant to the words of it, for every ſpecies of exciſe is an impoſt, according to the true meaning of the word; and we may with equal propriety, ſay, the impoſt of cuſtoms, the impoſt of tonnage, the impoſt of land tax, or the impoſt of exciſe. The laſt phraſe, impoſt of exciſe, is uſed by the beſt writers on the ſubject.

The duties laid by any State are repugnant to the ſpirit and intent of the conſtitution, for they actually do and may ſtill more interfere with the commerce of the United States; and the power of taxing articles of import at any time or in any way, if once admitted to exiſt in the individual States, will amount to a power of embarraſſing trade, and even of prohibiting any importation at all. This concluſion is ſo obvious, that I do not ſee how it can be denied, for if we admit a principle, we admit all its neceſſary conſequences.

The States ſeem to have power to lay exciſes according to the true original ſenſe of the word; that is duties on the produce and manufactures of their own State. Further than this their power does not extend. Congreſs alſo have a concurrent power with the States in this particular; "to lay and collect taxes, duties, impoſts, and exciſes." Theſe words comprehend every ſpecies of tax upon real or perſonal eſtate. Monies raiſed on lands, polls, houſes, cattle, &c. are uſually called taxes. Monies raiſed on goods imported or exported are called duties and impoſts. Monies raiſed on manufactures and the retailing of liquors are called exciſes. But in a more enlarged ſenſe, taxes and impoſts comprehend every method of levying money on real or perſonal eſtate. Duties is uſually reſtricted to taxes on goods, wares and merchandize; exciſe only being confined, to a particular mode of laying duties, and for the moſt part, to duties on manufactures. Theſe diſtinctions are well underſtood in England, and probably will ſoon be equally eſtabliſhed and underſtood in America.

(From the Connecticut Courant.)

FROM THE MASSACHUSETTS CENTINEL.

O TEMPORA! O MORES!

IN peruſing an Engliſh paper the other day, our eyes readily caught the words in capitals

"BY EXPRESS,"

at the head of a couple of columns, and our imagination inſtantly faſtened on it, in expectation of ſomething important and highly intereſting. But our mortification may be eaſily conceived, when we found it nothing but an account of a boxing match between JOHNSON and PERRINS, in Oxfordſhire—with a lengthy account of the Stage, the Umpires, [*two Noblemen!*] bottle holders, &c. 100,000 guineas depended on this combat—and Johnſon the victor received 1200 guineas as his part of the door money!!!

ADDRESS,

Of the LEGISLATURE of MASSACHUSETTS.

To GEORGE WASHINGTON,

PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA.

SIR,

YOUR acceptance of your preſent exalted and important ſtation, affords univerſal joy to the people of Maſſachuſetts. They have long felt the moſt grateful veneration for your character, and attachment to your perſon; and they reflect with pleaſure on the ardor which your preſence inſpired in the alarming and novel circumſtances of a war within their country, and on their civil ſecurity, ſo ſoon reſtored, by the diſcipline and ſucceſs of the army under your command.

The unanimity of the ſuffrages of theſe States in your election, is no leſs a teſtimony of your merit, than of the gratitude of this extenſive community. They have declared, by inveſting you with the powers of their Preſident, their confidence in you from their experience of your wiſdom and virtues, and they delight to honor you; for your ſervices in their eſtimation will yet exceed their rewards.

The union of theſe States by a form of government intended to ſecure the bleſſings of liberty, is rendered more perfect under you, as their Chief. All the advantages of that government, of our national independence and civil liberty, may be rationally expected under your adminiſtration. From you, we ſhall receive thoſe examples of public and private economy, of prudence, fortitude, and patriotiſm, of juſtice, morality, and religion, which, by the aid of Divine Providence, inſure the welfare of the community.

To expreſs the voice of our conſtituents, we join in the congratulations of United America, on this great event, and we earneſtly implore the protection of Almighty GOD, upon your perſon and family, that he would afford you his divine aid in the duties of your important ſtation, and would long continue you as a bleſſing to the United States.

THE ANSWER.

To the SENATE and Houſe of REPRESENTATIVES of the State of MASSACHUSETTS.

GENTLEMEN,

YOUR Addreſs with which I have been honored, has made a moſt ſenſible impreſſion upon me. That my acceptance of the Preſidency of theſe United States, ſhould have given joy to the people of Maſſachuſetts—and that my conduct through our late arduous ſtruggle for liberty and independence, hath met the approbation of the citizens of that Commonwealth, will be conſidered by me, as among the moſt pleaſing circumſtances of my life.

In executing the duties of my preſent important ſtation, I can promiſe nothing but purity of intentions—and in carrying theſe into effect, fidelity and diligence; if theſe, under the guidance of a ſuperintending Providence, ſhall continue to me the approbation and affection of my fellow-citizens of the Union, it will be the higheſt gratification and the moſt ample reward that my mind can form any conception of, in this life.

The adoption of the preſent government by ſo large a majority of the States, and their citizens—and the growing diſpoſitions which are diſcoverable among all deſcriptions of men, to give ſupport and energy to it, are indications of its merit—auſpicious of the future greatneſs and welfare of the Empire, which will grow under it—and is the foundation on which I build my hopes of public felicity;—the beſt efforts of mine towards the accompliſhment of theſe great and glorious objects can only be ſecondary.

For the Benedictions which you have been pleaſed to implore from the Parent of the Univerſe on my perſon and family, I have a grateful heart—and the moſt ardent wiſh, that we may ALL, by rectitude of conduct, and a perfect reliance on his beneficence, draw the ſmiles of Heaven on ourſelves and poſterity to the lateſt generation.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

New-York, July 9, 1789.

FROM THE FEDERAL GAZETTE.

MR. BROWN,

THE abſurdity of attempting by a bill of rights to ſecure to freemen what they never parted with, muſt be ſelf-evident. No enumeration of rights can ſecure to the people *all* their privileges—So well do the advocates of bills of rights ſeem convinced of this, that they think one ſweeping clauſe abſolutely neceſſary, viz. "That all the rights not delegated are retained. Can any thing be more ridiculous! I convey to a man a certain houſe and lot; but, leſt this ſhould entitle him to any of my other houſes and lots, I enter into an enumeration of them, and wiſely except them out of the grant; and to remove all doubt, abſolutely declare, that I reſerve to myſelf all my eſtate not conveyed as above.

The writer of a piece ſigned a New-Yorker in your paper of Monday laſt, like moſt of the advocates for bills of rights, adduces precedent inſtead of argument to ſupport his opinion. He ſays, "The convention now ſitting at Philadelphia, have judged it ſafe and wiſe to *prefix* a bill of rights to their new conſtitution, and have even interwoven it in the very body of the inſtrument (ſee article IX.)"

Without remarking on his uſe of the word *prefix*, or comparing it to the Iriſh *preface* placed at the *end* of a book, let me inform him that the *convention* have not judged a bill of rights either *ſafe* or *wiſe*—A committee of nine members have reported a bill of rights; but in this, as in other parts of their report, the convention may make great alterations. Should they, however, retain the bill of rights, I know too much of the political wiſdom of that body, to attribute their doing ſo to a conviction of the "ſafety and wiſdom" of the meaſure. I ſhall rather think it done in order to accommodate the conſtitution to the prejudices of the more ignorant and unenlightened part of the community.

A PHILADELPHIAN.

☞ *THE Gazette of the United States circulates in every part of the Union—being honored by ſubſcribers in Georgia, South and North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, Pennſylvania, New-Jerſey, New-York, Connecticut, Rhode-Iſland, Maſſachuſetts, New-Hampſhire, and Diſtrict of Maine, Canada, Europe, and the Weſt Indies. This extenſive circulation renders it a proper vehicle for* ADVERTISEMENTS *of a general, commercial and governmental import:—By the particular deſire and advice, therefore, of a number of its patrons, this paper will be open for the reception of advertiſements of the above deſcription; which as they will convey intelligence of an intereſting nature, the Editor hopes their inſertion will meet the approbation of his friends in general. Should the number at any time amount to more than a page in the Gazette, they will be given in a Supplement.* JOHN FENNO.

PRICE CURRENT.——NEW-YORK.

JANUARY 23.——DOLLARS at 8s.

JAMAICA Spirits,	5/3. *a* 5/6
Antigua Rum,	4/9. *a* 5/.
St. Croix, do.	4/4. *a* 4/8.
Country, do.	2/10. *a* 3/.
Molaſſes,	2/4. *a* 2/5.
Brandy,	5/9. *a* 6/.
Geneva,	5/.
Do. in caſes,	28/. *a* 29/.
Muſcovado Sugar,	80/. *a* 72/.
Loaf, do.	1/3.
Lump, do.	1/1½.
Pepper,	3/3
Pimento,	1/. *a* 1/4.
Coffee,	1/7. *a* 1/8.
Indigo, (Carolina)	3/. *a* 6/.
Do. French,	18/.
Rice,	21/.
Superfine Flour,	49/.
Common do.	42/. *a* 44/.
Rye do.	25/. *a* 26/.
Indian Meal,	18/.
Rye,	4/9. *pr. buſh.*
Wheat,	9/3 *a* 9/6.
Corn, (Southern)	4/.
Do. (Northern,)	4/3. *a* 4/6.
Beef, firſt quality,	45/. *a* 48/.
Pork, firſt quality,	70/. *a* 75/.
Oats,	1/7.
Flax-ſeed,	5/9 *a* 6/.
Ship bread per cwt.	21/.
Country refined bar-iron,	28l. *a* 30l.
Do. bloomery,	25l. *a* 26l.
Swedes do.	45l.
Ruſſia do.	30l.
Pig-iron,	8l 10/. *a* 9l.
German ſteel, per lb.	9*d*.
Nails American, by caſk. per lb. 4d.	14*d*.
Do. do. do. 6d.	12*d*.
Do. do. do. 8d.	9½*d*.
Do. do. do. 10d.	7½*d* *a* 8½*d*.
Do. do. do. 12d.	
Do. do. do. 20d.	
Do. do. do, 24d.	
Pot aſh, per ton,	39l. *a* 40l.
Pearl aſh,	48l *a* 50l.
Bees-wax per lb.	2/2. *a* 2/3.
Mackarel per barr.	26/. *a* 30/.
Herrings,	18/.
Mahogany, Jamaica, per foot,	10*d*.
Dominico, do.	9*d*.
Honduras, do.	7*d*.
Logwood unchipped, pr. ton.	8l.
Do. chipped.	14l.
2 inch white oak plank, per m.	10l. 10/.
1 inch do.	5l.
2 inch white pine plank,	8l.
1½ inch do.	6l. 10/.
1 inch do.	3l. 10/.
2 inch pitch pine do.	10l.
1½ inch do.	6l. 10/.
1 inch do.	4l.
Pitch pine ſcantling,	3l. 8/.
Cyprus 2 feet ſhingles,	1l. 10/.
Do. 22 inch do.	1l. 8/.
Cedar 2 inch do.	1l. 10/
Do. 22 inch do.	1l. 6/.
Do. 18. inch do.	18/
Butt white oak ſtaves,	35/.
Pipe do. do.	9l.
Hogſhead do. do.	6l. 10/.
Do. do. heading,	8l.
Iriſh barrel do. ſtaves,	3l. 5/.
Hogſhead red oak do.	5l. 5/.
Do. French do.	5l.
Hogſhead hoops,	4l.
Whiteoak ſquare timber per ſquare foot,	10*d*.
Red wood, per ton,	28l.
Fuſtick,	10l.
Beaver, per lb.	16/. *a* 16/.
Otter per ſkin,	9/. 32/.
Grey fox,	4/7.
Martin,	4/10.
Racoon,	3/6 *a* 7/6.
Muſkrat,	10*d*. *a* 14*d*.
Beaver hats,	64/.
Caſtor do.	48/.
Chocolate,	14*d*.
Cocoa,	70/. *a* 80/.
Cotton,	1/9.
Tar, pr. bar.	11/. *a* 12/.
Pitch,	16/.
Turpentine,	18/. *a* 20/.
Tobacco, James River,	4*d*. *a* 3½*d*.
Do. York,	4*d*. *a* 3½*d*.
Do. Rappahanock,	2*d* *a* 3½*d*.
Do. Maryland, coloured,	5½*d*.
Do. Weſtern-ſhore,	2*d* *a* 3½*d*.
Lead in pigs, pr cwt.	60/.
Do. bars,	68/.
Do. Shot,	68/.
Red lead,	68/.
White do. dry,	95/.
White do. in oil,	5l. 12/.
Salt-petre hams,	7½*d*.
Spermaceti candles,	3/.
Mould do.	11*d*. *a* 1/.
Tallow dipt,	9½*d*.
Soap,	5*d*. *a* 8*d*.
Caſtile ſoap,	9*d*. *a* 10*d*.
Engliſh cheeſe, pr. lb.	15*d*.
Country do.	5*d*.
Butter,	1/.
Hyſon tea,	11/. *a* 12/.
Sequin do.	6/6.
Bohea do.	2/6. *a* 2/8.
Ginſeng,	3/. *a* 4/6.
Starch Poland,	7*d*.
Snuff,	2/3.
Allum ſalt, water meaſure, pr. buſh.	3/6.
Liverpool do.	2/.
Madeira wine, pr. pipe,	60l. *a* 90l.
Port,	46l.
Liſbon, pr. gal.	5/.
Teneriff,	4/.
Fyall,	3/3.
Dutch gun-powder, pr. cwt.	8l.
Nail rods, pr. ton,	36l.
Lintſeed oil, pr. gal.	4/.
Whale do. pr. barrel,	50/. *a* 56/.
Spermaceti do,	6l.
Shake-down hhds.	3/6

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given to all the Creditors of THOMAS EATON, WILLIAM PELLS, JABEZ SAYRS, ANTHONY SAYRS, and GEORGE WELCH, Inſolvent Debtors, now confined in the common goal of Newark, in the county of Eſſex, and State of New-Jerſey, that they are requeſted to appear on Monday the Twenty Second Day of February next, at Nine o'Clock in the forenoon of ſaid day, at the Court-Houſe in Newark aforeſaid, before the Judges of the Inferior Court, and ſhew cauſe, if any there be, why an aſſignment of the above Inſolvent Debtor's Eſtates ſhould not be made, and they the Inſolvents be diſcharged agreeable to law.

Thomas Eaton, William Pells, Jacob Sayrs, Anthony Sayrs, George Welch.

Newark, 18th January, 1790. w. 4 t.

WILLIAM TAYLOR,

Has for Sale, at his EAST-INDIA GOODS STORE, No. 4, BURLING-SLIP,

A General Aſſortment of EAST-INDIA GOODS.

Among which are the following Articles;

BOOK Muſlins 8-4 6-4 5-4	HUMHUMS,
Jackonet do.	Long Cloths,
Hankerchiefs, of various kinds,	Caſſas,
Chintzes,	Seerſuckers,
Ginghams,	Boglapores.

A Variety of handſome painted MUSLINS.

With many other Articles, which will be ſold by the Piece or Package, low for caſh.

And a few pair large handſome Cotton COUNTERPANES, much warmer than Blankets.

JANUARY 9, 1790. t. f.

BOSTON STAGE.

THE ſubſcriber informs the public, that having contracted to carry the public mail in the ſtage from New-York to Boſton, for the year 1790—commencing January the firſt to go twice a week till the firſt of May, and three times a week from firſt May to firſt November, and to employ a perſon to go thro' with the mail to take Care of it. He engages that this *conductor* ſhall tranſact all private buſineſs committed to him with fidelity at a reaſonable Commiſſion—he will carry bundles, money, newſpapers, &c. And may be ſeen every Wedneſday and Saturday Evening in New-York, at Fraunces Tavern, in Boſton at the ſubſcribers Houſe, in Hartford at Frederick Bull's, Coffee Houſe.

Four active men are now engaged as Conductors, who have given bonds for the faithful diſcharge of their truſt.

January, 1790. LEVI PEASE.

☞ *The Boſton, Albany, and Philadelphia Stages now put up at Fraunces' Tavern, Cortlandt-Street, where paſſengers will pleaſe to apply.*

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